

Similar relations as exist between *amphibole* and *augite*, which are found with the minerals *bronzite* and *anthophyllite*, we hope in future to discuss in detail.

In addition we wish to make a remark on some RÖNTGENogrammes published here, where a bright ring is visible round the black central spot. This occurs in those cases, where by the crystal or by the glass, upon which in some cases the crystal-plates were fixed, secondary RÖNTGEN-rays are emitted, giving a veil of the photographic image: this veil will be intensified of course by the action of the intensifying screen. Now this screen is perforated in its central part, for reasons formerly explained; thus in this part of the photo the said veil will *not* be intensified by the action of the screen, and a bright ring will appear round the black central spot. From this it follows, that if the crystals must be fixed upon a glass-layer, it will be of advantage to keep this glass-layer as thin as possible, because the secondary radiation of a thinner layer will be less intensive than that of a thicker one.

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Groningen, January 1916.

Palaeontology. — “*Some young-pliocene Ostracods of Timor*”. By Miss E. C. FRYAN. (Communicated by Prof. J. W. MOLL).

(Communicated in the meeting of Jan. 29, 1916).

The Ostracods, which will be discussed in this essay, have been obtained from washings of tertiary clay of the left bank of the Mota Talau near Atamboea in Timor. This clay, which according to the label which went with it, was formed in the latest part of the Pliocene, was collected by Prof. Dr. G. A. F. MOLENGRAFF and Mr. F. A. H. WECKHERLIN DE MAREZ OYENS m. e. on the expedition which took place during 1910—1912 to the isle of Timor under the auspices of the former. The leader kindly allowed me the use of the material, for which kindness I express my thanks to him here.

The rests of the different Ostracods have been preserved excellently. Very often they are quite transparent, often white, sometimes black and occasionally blue. This last colour is very likely caused by vivianite. By a treatment with hydrochloric acid appeared, that the transparent ones consist also almost quite of carbonate of lime.

This last kind of valves are particularly fit to mark the “Innenrand”, the “Verwachsungslinie” and the “randständige Porenkanäle” (10, p. 102; 11, p. 2).

1. PARACYPRIS ZEALANDICA. G. S. BRADY. (Fig. 17).

1880. *Phlyctenophora Zealandica*. G. S. BRADY, 5, p. 33, t. 3, f. 1.

1912. *Paracypris Zealandica*. G. W. MÜLLER, 11, p. 126.

Of these Ostracods comparatively few remnants have been preserved viz. a few loose valves and one entire carapace.

The thin valves are quite transparent, with a pearly lustre or they are of a chalky white colour.

The entire carapace has a length of 0,73 mm., a height of 0,37 mm. and a width of 0,35 mm.

The reasons for my classing these rests with *Paracypris Zealandica*, which according to MÜLLER is found alive near New Guinea, New Zealand and Australia, though only the hard parts were at my disposal, is, because in all important points they are in accordance with the illustrations and the description which BRADY gives of this now living species.

The height of the carapace is about half the length and as large as the width, so that it is more or less cylindrical. The dorsal edge however is rather convex, the ventral one slightly concave. The anterior edge, which merges imperceptibly into the dorsal and ventral ones is rounded. The posterior part of the carapace ends in a fairly obtuse point.

The hinge lines contain no teeth. The left valve shows on all ridges a furrow, while those of the right valve are sharp everywhere.

The calcified part of the inner sheet is narrow in the case of the hinge line and otherwise rather wide. This is especially so, at the anterior part, while it gets narrower along the ventral edge towards the posterior end.

The "Verwachsungslinie" is not at all parallel with the "Innenrand". The first proceeds with large curves. These lines approach each other prominently in the middle of the anterior, the ventral and the posterior edge. The result of this is, that the "Porenkanäle", which are very much bifurcated and scattered and which are to be found in these places are very long and much shorter in the parts that lie between.

The peculiar sculpture which the nether part of the shell shows and which was sketched by BRADY is a result of the qualities of the inner sheet, which we discussed just now.

According to BRADY the carapace of the now living animals possesses dark strigae. I have not been able to see these, but it is quite possible that they have disappeared. On the other hand little round elevations are to be found on the outside of the valves in



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

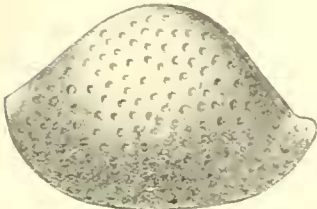


Fig. 3

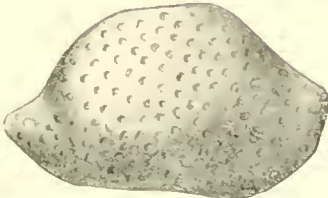


Fig. 5.

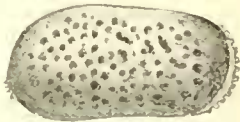


Fig. 7.



Fig. 4.

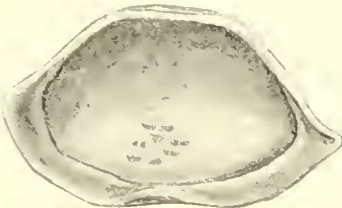


Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 10.

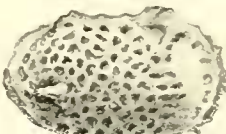


Fig. 11.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15



Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.

my material of these Ostracods just as *Paracypris polita* O. Sars (4, p. 378) seems to possess.

Especially the transparent valves have very clear muscle impressions. In a vertical row there are four near to each other, and then two more can be seen behind.

The measurements of the rests which I had at my disposal, are smaller than those of the carapaces described by BRADY. The length of the largest valve of my material is 0,82, while BRADY gives for the length of the shells 0,98 mm.

2. NESIDEA MOLENGRAAFFI n. sp. (Fig. 3, 4, 5, 6.)

1880. *Bairdia attenuata* G. S. BRADY, 5, p. 59, t. 11, f. 3.

1901. „ „ J. G. EGGER, 7, p. 425, t. 2, f. 9—12.

1912. *N(esidea)* sp. G. W. MÜLLER, 11, p. 249.

The rests of this Ostracod are also rather rare. Only loose valves occur.

Of a left valve the length is 0,85 mm., the height 0,6 mm. and the width 0,24 mm. while with a right valve these measurements are 0,92 mm., 0,55 mm. and 0, 23 mm.

That these valves originate from a representative of the genus *Nesidea* appears at once from their characteristic shape (11, p. 241). It is directly shown that the hinge line of the left valve possesses a furrow and that the right valve is acute.

I do not think the theory of BOSQUET (1, p. 19) quite correct, in which it is stated that in the case of *Nesidea* (formerly called *Bairdia*) a furrow occurs on the free ridges of the left valve in which the sharp edges of the right valve lay themselves down, when the valves are shut. At least I only find directly behind the place, where the ventral edge is bent inwards, a raised ridge, which together with this encloses a furrow. Perhaps BOSQUET got confused by the presence of rests of a "Lippe".

The space of the muscle impressions has also the qualities, which are given as characteristic of the representatives of the *Nesidea* genus. (8, p. 167).

Characteristic of this new kind of the *Nesidea* genus is in the first place the sculpture which occurs on the outer surface of the valves. This consists in the presence of small, round, undeeep pits, of which the diameter diminishes towards the ridges of the valves, while at the same time they are here placed nearer to each other than in the middle.

Then the muscle impressions consist of 8 more or less roundish spots, which are always situated in a fixed order with regard to each other viz. 2 are placed next to each other below and above respectively, while between them are four at the corners of a flat diamond shaped surface, of which the longest diagonal is horizontal.

At the extremities of the side-parts of the hingement, the right valve has little teeth, while the left valve has in the furrow small cross furrows.

Close to the extremities of the ventral line both valves possess some little teeth, which however have as a rule more or less disappeared by wearing (11, p. 242).

The calcified part of the inner sheet can be clearly distinguished in adults. With the hingement it is narrow, with the free ridges rather wide especially in front and at the back. The "Verwachsungs-linie" cannot always be seen with certainty. At the wide parts it seems however, not to coincide with the "Innenrand".

From my material I think I may draw the conclusion, that the proportion between the measurements of the earapaces are liable to rather great variations. For this reason I class the Ostracods which were wrongly described by BRADY and EGGER as *Bairdia attenuata*, also under this class, although they are of a smaller width. Recent representatives of this class have been found at Honolulu, in the Arabia Sea and in the Indian Ocean.

3. NESIDEA MÜLLERI n. sp. (Fig. 1, 2).

Of these only loose valves are to be found and in a small number. It differs from the previous *Nesidea* species, with which it has many points of resemblance, especially, because the valves are larger, the sculpture on the outer surface consists of fine pressed-in points, and because the angle which is seen behind, is drawn out to a greater length.

With old specimens the sculpture has disappeared for the greater part, only at the edges it has been preserved there. With a right valve I find for the length 1,15 mm., the height 0,75 mm. and the width 0,34 mm., while in the case of a left valve these measurements are respectively 1,5 m.m., 0,75 mm. and 0,29 m.m.

4. LOXOCONCHA AUSTRALIS G. S. BRADY. (Fig. 12, 13).

1880. *Loxoconcha australis* G. S. BRADY, 5, p. 119, t. 28, f. 5 a—f.

1912. " " G. W. MÜLLER, 11, p. 312.

The rather abundant material which I have at my disposal consists of whole carapaces and loose valves. We notice at once that it originates from 2 forms viz. from a longer and a shorter one. According to BRADY the former is the male, the latter the female. With a carapace of a male I find a length of 0.58 mm., a height of 0.39 mm. and a width of 0.32 mm., while these measurements in the case of a female are 0.50 mm., 0.37 mm. and 0.29 mm.

That these rests originate from a representative of the *Loxoconcha* (8, p. 232; 9, p. 530) appears in the first instance at once from their peculiar shape. This is more or less diamond-shaped, because the ventral and hinge line are about parallel, just as the anterior and posterior one. This last phenomenon is partly caused by the posterior line having a prominence above the middle. Then both species have valves which are fairly thin walled, at each extremity of the hinge line a slightly developed tooth is found, while the hinge line itself is thinly crenelated. The hingement of the right valve has a furrow and that of the left valve is acute. I find the same relation very clearly with the free ridges. The "Verwachsungslinie" and the "Innenrand" coincide everywhere. The "Porenkanäle" which are not bifurcated and which are wide apart are clearly visible. There, where the first hinge tooth is to be found, both valves possess on the outside a glassy globular tubercle. The outer surface of the valves has at the same time a sculpture which is caused by small pits. The distance between these varies considerably.

Sometimes it is so small, that the sculpture becomes more or less reticulous.

Especially as to shape and sculpture of the carapaces, this Ostracod resembles *Loxoconcha australis* BRADY so much, that I think, I had better class it among this species. Yet the sculpture does not agree in all respects with what BRADY says about it. He says, as a matter of fact, that it is on the outside "obscurely concentric" while in our remnants the pits are clearly placed in concentric rows. However, he remarks at the same time, that the pits are placed in furrows, so that probably this difference does not exist.

According to MÜLLER these Ostracods have been found alive in Australia, New-Caledonia, Finafuti and Ceylon.

5. LOXOCONCHA ALATA G. S. BRADY. (Fig. 14).

1868. *Loxoconcha alata* G. S. BRADY, 3, p. 223, t. 14, f. 8—13.
 1880. ,, ,, G. S. BRADY, 5, p. 122, t. 27, f. 6 a—f.
 1910. ,, ,, F. CHAPMAN, 6, p. 435.
 1912. ,, ,, G. W. MÜLLER, 11, p. 311.

Only one right valve and one left valve of this Ostracod are at my disposal. However, they show so much resemblance to those of the previous mentioned Ostracod, that undoubtedly they also originate from a *Loxoconcha* species.

Especially the shape, the sculpture and the edges of the valves resemble the others very much. However they differ from those directly, because the lateral parts of the valves show a prominence on the posterior part above as well as underneath, on which the sculpture with pits is present. Whereas the preceding Ostracods had a glassy globular tubercle, the valves of this kind possess a rather slightly conspicuous prominence, on which the sculpture is wanting. Moreover the prominence, characteristic of the species *Loxoconcha*, which is to be found on the posterior ridge, above the middle, is somewhat more developed.

On account of the qualities enumerated just now, I do not hesitate to draw the conclusion, that both valves originate from the *Loxoconcha alata* G. S. BRADY, and that, because of their compressed shape, they originate from one or two female specimens of this kind.

BRADY tells us, that the pits on the ventral side of the valves are placed in furrows. In this case I have not noticed any sign of this either. On the other hand, he does not mention the prominence which is situated near the posterior ridge of the hinge line, but from the sketches it is apparent, that they are undoubtedly there. The length of the right valve is 0.52 mm., the height 0.36 mm. and the width 0.16 mm.

With certainty this Ostracod was found alive near Tenedos, in the Indian Ocean and near Funafuti.

6. CYTHERIDEA SPINULOSA G. S. BRADY. (Fig. 7, 8).

1868. *Cytheridea spinulosa* G. S. BRADY 3, p. 182, t. 13, f. 1—6.

1880. „ „ „ 5, p. 112, t. 33, f. 6 (a—d).

1912. „ „ G. W. MÜLLER, 11, p. 328.

Among the rests which have been investigated by me, there are many of this species of Ostracods. Whole carapaces are more or less cylindrical. In front they are laterally flattened and while the width augments towards the posterior part, the section is circular. Seen from above, they are consequently, somewhat wedge-shaped. Seen laterally the carapaces are about elliptical. At the dorsal ridge they are somewhat convex, ventrally almost straight and somewhat concave. The front part is more prominently rounded than the

posterior extremity. With the young specimens the carapace is much higher in front than at the back, so that then the shape agrees more with that which occurs most in *Cytheridea*.

The outer surface of the valves which are always firm, shows fairly large, somewhat round pits, which are placed close together and which are in more or less concentric rows towards the edges. Both valves have short teeth on the front edge, which end obtusely and are somewhat buffer-shaped. At the hind-edge, on the other hand, the right valve has underneath a plate-shaped protuberance, fringed with a few small teeth and the left one a few small teeth without a plate.

The valves are unequal. The right one is smaller and slenderer than the left one and the latter overlaps the former on all sides. The hingement consists of two crests in the case of the right valve and in that of the left in two furrows corresponding to this with cross furrows. The "Verwachsungslinie" and the "Innenrand" only do not coincide in the front. They run everywhere about parallel with the carapace edge. In the place where the inner and outer sheet are grown together, are numerous "Porenkanäle", which sometimes bifurcate. I could notice nothing of muscle impressions. Of an entire carapace the length is 0.62 mm., the height 0.37 mm. and the width 0.29 mm.

I think I may safely infer from this, that these rests originate from *Cytheridea spinulosa* G. S. BRADY, though there are perhaps a few differences.

First of all the left valve does not possess the fold near the front part of the hingement, which according to the figures from the second of the above-mentioned publications of BRADY are present in this species. However it is not to be found in the sketches of his first publication.

Moreover the spines, which occur at the under part of the posterior ridge of the valves, are more highly developed in the recent ones. However I do not consider this difference sufficiently large to class these rests as a new species.

Recently this kind was found near the Fidschi islands, Mauritius, New Caledonia and the East Indian Archipelago.

7. CYTHERIDEA TIMORENSIS n. sp. (Fig. 9.)

The *Cytheridea* species which is only represented by some loose valves and which up till now I found nowhere described, resembles the preceding one in many respects. Besides the characteristics, from

which it appears that it must be classed with the *Cytheridea* genus and which have reference to the hingement and the way in which the valves are connected with each other, it has still the following qualities in common with it. The height of the adult specimens is almost equally large over the whole length, whereas with the young ones it is larger in front than at the back. Towards the hind part the width of the carapaces augments, so that, viewed from above, they are also more or less wedge shaped. Moreover both kinds of valves possess along the under part of the anterior edge and the front part of the ventral edge, short teeth flattened at the posterior end and on the under part of the posterior edge conical teeth. This Ostracod differs from *Cytheridea spinulosa* because of the following points. The carapaces are smaller and firmer. As a rule the valves have pits on the outer surface, but sometimes these are so indistinct, that they seem smooth. This is almost always the case with the middle part, while round it are found pits which are clearly visible. Often the edges of the pits are very much raised, by which the surface becomes more or less scaly. A consequence of this is, that the valves are flatter in the middle and steeper at the edges. This is especially the case with the posterior edge, so that the greatest width is almost at the anterior part.

Then the row of spines, flattened towards the end, extends further on the front part of the ventral edge, while the sharp teeth on the under part of the posterior edge are more prominent here. In these Ostracods the plate-like part is also missing, which the right valve of the *Cytheridea spinulosa* has in the above mentioned place.

The length of a right valve is 0.46 mm., the height 0.27 mm. and the width 0.11 mm.

8. CYTHEREIS GOUJONI. G. S. BRADY. (Fig. 10, 11).

1868. *Cythere Goujoni*. G. S. BRADY, **2**, p. 78, t. 10, f. 9, 10.

1880. " " " **5**, p. 96, t. 25, f. 7 (a-g).

non 1901. " " J. G. EGGER, **7**, p. 431, t. 6, f. 29.

1912. *Cythereis* " G. W. MÜLLER, **11**, p. 342.

In my material I found that the entire carapaces and the loose valves of this Ostracod are by far the most numerous.

Easily two forms can be distinguished viz. a longer and a shorter one. According to BRADY the former is the male, the latter the female specimen. With a carapace of a male the length was 0.68 mm., the height 0.38 mm. and the width 0.33 mm., while in the case of

a female these measurements are 0.6 mm., 0.35 mm. and 0.35 mm.

That these Ostracods belong to the *Cythereis* genus is apparent from the following characteristics. Viewed laterally, the firm carapaces are long and square, while the front part is higher than the posterior part. On account of the greater length, the ventral edge is in the male ones almost parallel with the hinge line.

The right valve has at each of the extremities of the hinge line one tooth, while the left one has only one altogether, which is situated behind the cavity of the front tooth of the right valve. In the place, where the front teeth are, each valve has a glassy globular tubercle on the outer surface. The right valve has a furrow between the two teeth, which is bounded by two raised ridges, of which the outer is highest. With the left valve however the hinge line is sharp, while it fits in the furrow of the right one. I have not been able to see, that the left valve also possesses a furrow on the hingement, of which the inner ridge is higher than the outer, as BOSQUET (1, p. 50) remarks. The furrow on the hinge line of the right valve and the sharp hingement of the left one are both cut by cross furrows.

A little in front of the middle the ventral edge is with both valves somewhat turned inside. In that place the left valve overlaps the right one. This is undoubtedly the reason, why BOSQUET 1, p. 50 and LIENENKLAUS 8, p. 174 say, that the left valve is higher than the right one and overlaps the latter a little. However I found here and also in other *Cythereis* species, just as it is described by BOSQUET, that the right valve possesses a furrow on the remaining parts of its free edges, in which, when the carapace is closed, the sharp edge of the left valve is laid. Thus the valves of the carapace are unequal, while the right one as a rule overlaps the left.

The "Innenrand" runs almost everywhere parallel with the edges of the carapace. With this the "Verwachsungslinie" coincides. As a rule the lines are straight, sometimes crenelated.

The "Porenkanäle" are numerous. Sometimes they are bifurcated, a thing which, according to MÜLLER 11, p. 336), happens very seldom in the *Cythereis* species. The four posterior muscle impressions can be seen distinctly. This is not the case, however, with those situated in front.

I think I may accept, that the above discussed Ostracods-rests originate from representatives of *Cythereis Gouyoni* G. S. BRADY and this for the following reasons. From the description and the sketches which BRADY gives of this species it is shown, that the size and shape of the male as well as of the female specimens and their sculpture

agree in the main. It is very characteristic that the sculpture, consisting of a network of frames that enclose angular spaces, is wanting on the front part of the valves. It is also very characteristic, that on the sideparts of both valves, behind the middle, about halfway the posterior edge and somewhat nearer to the ventral edge than to the dorsal edge, a somewhat curved spine occurs which is turned slantingly towards the back.

In the description, given by BRADY no mention is made of the fact, that in both valves a posterior part of a "Dorsalrippe" (11, p. 337) occurs, as is always the case with the remnants of Timor. Probably however this is also found in the recent representatives of this species, since as a matter of fact, BRADY says, that the dorsal edge is concave, as is also depicted in the figures.

Recently these Ostracods have been found on the coast of Australia, near Caledonia, in the Chinese Sea and near Ceylon.

9. CYTHERELLA SEMITALIS G. S. BRADY. (Fig. 15, 16).

1868. *Cytherella semitalis* G. S. BRADY, **2**, p. 72, t. 8, f. 23, 24.
 1880. " " " **5**, p. 175, t. 44, f. (a—c).
 1912. " " G. W. MÜLLER, **11**, p. 395.

This Ostracod is only represented by a few loose valves. From the presence of the following qualities it appears, that these valves originate from a *Cytherella* species (8, p. 262). The valves are very firm and possess a small width, which augments towards the back. Consequently the carapaces are laterally flattened and seen from above wedge-shaped. Seen laterally, the valves are egg-shaped, while they get higher towards the end.

The left valve as well as the right one has a furrow on its edges. With the first it is indistinct and of the ridges which bound this furrow, only the inner one can be seen very well, whereas on the other hand in the right valve the outer ridge is more prominent. With the closed shells therefore, the right valve must have overlapped the left one on all sides. Therefore the shells are unequally valved.

The "Verwachsungslinie" and the "Innenrand" coincide. They run parallel with the edges of the carapaces and at a small distance from those. The "Porenkanäle" are bifurcated and are at a considerable distance from each other.

The muscle impression, which is sometimes distinctly noticeable, is situated somewhat before the middle and closer to the dorsal edge

than with the ventral ridge. It is oval shaped, while the longitudinal axis is placed almost perpendicularly to that of the carapace.

By a line which is concave towards the end it is divided into two unequal parts.

While from this line towards the front as well as towards the back crosslines originate, the muscle impression consists of two rows of oblong parts. Undoubtedly the valves which I have at my disposal originate from *Cytherella semitalis* G. S. BRADY, which appears at once from the characteristic sculptures on the outer surface. This shows small round pits round about a broad smooth stripe which runs lengthwise across the middle, as is reported and illustrated by BRADY. With the exception of the posterior ridge these pits are also missing at the edges of the valves, except in the middle. BRADY does not point out this but from the sketches which he gives of this species it appears that this is also the case with the recent animals. It is true that the carapace of the animal depicted by BRADY in fig. 2a is different, but that is no objection. BRADY tells us, as a matter of fact, that the illustrations have been made from a specimen not yet fullgrown and there the height of the carapace remains the same along a great length, so that viewed laterally it is elliptical. That can be distinctly seen in the smaller valves of my material.

The measurements of a right valve are: length 0,63 mm., height 0,40 mm. and width 0,17 mm. while those of a left valve are 0,62 mm., 0,37 mm. and 0,14 mm.

Recent specimens of these Ostracods were caught in the East Indian Archipelago and near Samoa.

From what is said above it is clear, that as a rule the same or related Ostracods are described by BRADY in the "Challenger report" and that these therefore still occur in the neighbourhood of Timor.

If we consider in the treatise mentioned above, at what depth this species is found, it appears, that it usually is less than 72 m.

Finally I want to express my thanks to Prof. Dr. J. H. BONNEMA, who has always so willingly put his time at my disposal in order to assist me in the treatment of this material and to Mr. J. BOTKE, biol. doct^{us}, who was so kind as to make the drawings for this essay.

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EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

- Fig. 1. Right valve of *Nesidea Mülleri* E. C. FYAN, from the outside, 50×
 Fig. 2. Left valve of *Nesidea Mülleri* E. C. FYAN, from the outside, 50×
 Fig. 3. Left valve of *Nesidea Molengraaffi* E. C. FYAN, from the outside, 50×
 Fig. 4. Left valve of *Nesidea Molengraaffi* E. C. FYAN, from the inside, 50×
 Fig. 5. Right valve of *Nesidea Molengraaffi* E. C. FYAN, from the outside, 50×
 Fig. 6. Right valve of *Nesidea Molengraaffi* E. C. FYAN, from the inside, 50×
 Fig. 7. Right valve of *Cytheridea spinulosa* G. S. BRADY, from the outside, 50×
 Fig. 8. Left valve of *Cytheridea spinulosa* G. S. BRADY, from the outside, 50×
 Fig. 9. Right valve of *Cytheridea timorensis* E. C. FYAN, from the outside, 50×

- Fig. 10. Right valve of a male specimen of *Cythereis Goujoni* G. S. BRADY, from the outside, 50×
- Fig. 11. Right valve of a female specimen of *Cythereis Goujoni* G. S. BRADY, from the outside, 50×
- Fig. 12. Right valve of a male specimen of *Loxoconcha australis* G. S. BRADY, from the outside, 50×
- Fig. 13. Right valve of a female specimen of *Loxoconcha australis* G. S. BRADY, from the outside, 50×
- Fig. 14. Right valve of a female specimen of *Loxoconcha alata* G. S. BRADY, from the outside, 50×
- Fig. 15. Right valve of *Cytherella semitalis* G. S. BRADY, from the outside, 50×
- Fig. 16. Left valve of *Cytherella semitalis* G. S. BRADY, from the outside, 50×
- Fig. 17. Right valve of *Paracypris zealandica* G. S. BRADY, from the outside, 50×
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